

cause, and we did that and it is over in the Senate, and it is their responsibility and duty.

They lift their hands to swear they will be impartial, to get all the relevant evidence—relevant evidence, relevant evidence—not just some fishing expedition on either side, the prosecution or defense.

And with that, I hope we can end this debate, because it will be endless if we do not, simply because we are not going to agree, Mr. Speaker.

We have, obviously, very different perceptions as to what the duty of the House was and very different perceptions that if we thought what we did in the House was wrong, we ought to repeat it in the Senate.

I think the papers will be going to the Senate. The Senate will decide what it is going to do. I hope the Senators comport themselves as the Founders and the people would expect.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, let's be clear. Probable cause is not the standard in the Constitution.

To remove a sitting President, the Constitution is very specific: treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors, not probable cause. That would be in the Constitution if that is what the Framers intended for impeachment to be used for, but that is not what impeachment is to be used for.

There were witnesses called, multiple witnesses.

There were tryouts, by the way, in secret that Chairman SCHIFF had prior to asking the President at the last minute, after all of this innuendo and you would hear leaks and leaks and this is going to happen, and then they would have a secret hearing where witnesses were sworn in, but none of us could find out what was happening in those secret hearings.

And as we talked to Members that were there, all of the leaks and innuendos turned out to be disproven. We couldn't find that out, because the chairman closed those hearings to the public, closed those hearings to most Members of Congress.

But ultimately the Senate's job is to try the case that was made in the House, weak or strong. And clearly it was weak, because the urgency that was talked about, it would already be going on if it was a strong case. But even if it is a weak case, it is not the Senate's job to mop up that mess.

It is the Senate's job to go and hear the case that was made in the House with one side presenting their witnesses.

And, again, the majority got to have that opportunity. We didn't have the opportunity to present witnesses we wanted to bring forward. And there were witnesses. They were sworn in. I don't know if you would call them something different, but that is what they were. They were there to present facts.

Many gave innuendo, but when asked under oath, Can you name the crime?

No.

Was there bribery?

No.

But let the Senate do their job, and hopefully they get that next week. I would encourage that the House get that done next week. It should have been done a while back.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman if he has anything else.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I have nothing else at this time.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Miss Kaitlyn Roberts, one of his secretaries.

□ 1230

CONGRATULATING NATHAN KIRSCH, MILKEN EDUCATOR AWARD WINNER

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Whitehaven High School math teacher Nathan Kirsch. He won the Milken Educator Award. This award is given to only 40 early- and mid-career teachers across the United States, and there was only one in Tennessee who won it.

Mr. Kirsch was surprised with the award at a school assembly Wednesday morning, where the entire student body applauded him for being the only teacher in Tennessee to receive the national distinction, which some have called the Oscar award for teaching. It could be the Nobel Prize for teaching.

In accepting the award, Mr. Kirsch called it one "for all of my students," past, current, and future.

The Whitehaven High School community is rightly proud of this accomplishment, and I am, too.

It is very encouraging that a program known for being an athletic powerhouse is also recognized for its excellence in academics. The principal at Whitehaven, Vincent Hunter, posts the names of the scholars, the ones who have gotten the best scores and the most scholarship offers, on the wall outside of his office—not athletic awards, of which there are a plethora, but academic awards.

Mr. Kirsch embodies both traditions that Whitehaven has—as a coach of teams and a great teacher who has raised their calculus scores.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Mr. Kirsch and all the Whitehaven Tigers on this exceptional achievement.

RECOGNIZING DR. MARTHA HUGHES CANNON

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, my family tree on both sides is full of prominent women who served in elected office. The most notable of these is my wife's great-grandmother, Dr. Martha Hughes Cannon, a pioneer in both government and heritage.

123 years ago, she was sworn into the Utah State Senate, becoming the first woman in the country to hold that office. My wife is quick to remind me that she won that office by defeating her husband.

Utah is home to some of the most capable and influential female leaders in the Nation, and I am fortunate to have these impressive women help advise me on all issues, and specifically those that impact Utah women.

Because of the initiative of Martha Hughes Cannon, thousands of women have followed in her footsteps and served in State legislatures and as local and national leaders.

I am excited and proud to introduce a resolution dedicating January 11, 2020, as National Martha Hughes Cannon Day and honor the path that she paved for the many women who serve today.

SWEEPING ACTION TO ADDRESS PFAS CONTAMINATION

(Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, today the House took sweeping bipartisan action to address PFAS contamination that has proliferated across communities in America. These forever chemicals have been linked to negative health effects, including cancer, impaired child development, and even infertility.

Granite Staters have already seen the harmful consequences of PFAS contamination, and I am pleased that the legislation we passed today will safeguard communities, clean up contaminated sites, and protect public health.

Importantly, the bipartisan bill we passed today includes language I authored to turn off the tap for new PFAS chemicals being approved by the EPA. Enough is enough. There are already too many dangerous PFAS chemicals in our environment, and the last thing Americans need is more of these forever chemicals.

The PFAS Action Act also included a bipartisan amendment offered by my good friend and colleague CHRIS PAPPAS and myself, which would authorize significant grant funding to public water treatment facilities to safeguard our drinking water.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Senate to take up this important bill.

RECOGNIZING LIEUTENANT COLONEL DANIEL DAUBE

(Mr. DUNN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)